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Books for Old Testament Study

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In the following lists no effort is made to be exhaustive. The purpose is rather to include only such books as are of real importance and value. Articles in the encyclopaedias and magazines are for the most part excluded for lack of space, though the best work in some departments is on record in this form. Books of homiletical and devotional character are not included here. It is inevitable that some deserving works have escaped notice, but it is hoped nothing of first-class significance has been overlooked.

American publishers of foreign books are cited preferably, and (where they exist), English translations are listed instead of their originals. Where a later edition of the original marks a distinct advance it is added after the translation.

Most of the titles for Sections I, 1, 3, 4; II, 1, 4, 5; III, 1-9; and IV, 1, 2b, d, f, 3, were supplied by Professor Ira M. Price, to whom I gratefully acknowledge my obligation. The responsibility, however, for their final inclusion and for the annotations, which absence in Europe prevented him from contributing, rests upon me.

I. HISTORY

1. GEOGRAPHY OF WESTERN ASIA AND PALESTINE

Smith, George Adam. The Historical Geography of the Holy Land. New York: Armstrong, 1894. Pp. 720. \$4.50.

Stewart, R. L. The Land of Israel: A Textbook on the Physical and Historical Geography of the Holy Land. Chicago: Revell, 1899. Pp. 352. \$1.50.

Socin, A., and Benzinger, I. Palestine and Syria. Baedeker's Guide-Book Series. Third edition. New York: Scribner, 1898. Pp. 472. \$3.60. 4th ed., 1906; Benzinger only.

Kelman, J., and Fulleylove, J. The Holy Land, illustrated in colors. New York: Macmillan, 1902. Pp. 301. \$6.

MacCoun, Townsend. The Holy Land in Geography and in History. Two volumes, containing 145 plates. Chicago: Revell Co., 1897. Pp. 232. \$2.

Robinson, Edward. Biblical Researches in Palestine. Second Edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1857-60. Three volumes. Pp. 1874. \$10.

Robinson, Edward. Physical Geography of the Holy Land. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1865. Pp. 399. \$3.50.

Buhl, Frants. Geographie des alten Palästina. Tübingen: Mohr, 1896. Pp. 300. M. 6.60.

Hommel, F. Grundriss der Geographie und Geschichte des alten Orients. 2. neubearb. Auflage des "Abrisses der Geschichte des alten Orients." 1. Hälfte-Ethnologie des alten Orients, Babylonien und Chaldäa. [Handbuch d. Klass. Altertumswissensch., herausg. von J. v. Müller. 3. Bd., 1. Abt., 1. Hälfte] München: Beck, 1904. Pp. vi+400. M. 7.50.

Belck, W. Beiträge zur alten Geographie und Geschichte Vorderasiens. Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1901. Pp. 112. M. 6.

Streck, M. Die alte Landschaft Babyloniens nach den arabischen Geographen. Teil I. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1900. Pp. xvi + 333. M. 5.

MAPS

Palestine Exploration Fund. The Great Map of Western Palestine, in 26 sheets, with a portfolio. London, 1880. To be purchased in the United States of T. F. Wright, Cambridge, Mass. Subscribers, \$13.50; non-subscribers, \$18. Reduced map, in 6 sheets: subscribers, \$3.50; non-subscribers, \$5. Mounted for hanging, \$1 extra.

Palestine Exploration Fund. Old and New Testament Map of Palestine, in 12 sheets. Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Mounted for hanging, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Price to subscribers, \$6.50; non-subscribers, \$9.50.

Bartholomew, J. G. New Map of Palestinian Topography, Physical and Biblical. Edited by George Adam Smith. Compiled from the latest surveys and researches, including the work of the English and German societies, showing all identified biblical sites, together with the modern place-names. Scale = 4 miles to the inch. Mounted on cloth, in cloth cover, with Index. London, 1904; American publisher, N. G. Armstrong. With Index, \$3.50.

Osborn, H. S. Parts of Western Asia, with Palestine, Syria and the Great Desert. Oxford Map Publishers, Oxford, O. Size 56 (length) \times 72 inches. Scale, 1 inch = 20 miles. \$5.

The Holy Land (to illustrate the Old Testament), and **The Holy Land** (to illustrate the New Testament). London: W. and A. K. Johnston. Two Maps on one sheet. Size, each, 42 \times 24 inches. Scale, 6 miles = 1 inch. Price, in veneer case, with spring roller, \$3.50.

Burton, E. D. Relief Map of Palestine, conformed to the surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. 41 \times 38 inches. Chicago: Atlas School Supply Co., 1898. \$20.

Kiepert, H. Wandkarte zur Erläuterung der biblischen Erdkunde Alten und Neuen Testamentes. Berlin: Reimer.

Kiepert, H. Politische Schul-Wandkarte von Asien (4th. ed.). Berlin: Reimer.

UEBERSICHTSKARTE DER ALTEN KULTURLÄNDER VORDERASIENS auf Grund der Kiepert'schen Karte der Turkei. Berlin: Deutsche Orients-Gesellschaft, 1905.

SMITH furnishes the best account in English of the geography of Palestine and its influence upon Israel's history. BÜHL occupies the same place among German works, but is inferior to Smith in charm, and does not concern himself with historical relations to any great extent. SOCIN AND BENZINGER's handbook is the best traveler's guide and contains also much information of value to the student. STEWART presents a concise and popular, though reliable, treatment of the subject. KELMAN AND FULLEYLOVE, with a large pictorial element, makes attractive reading. ROBINSON's works demand attention as those of the first of the modern school of scientific explorers. MACCOUN's first volume is devoted to the geography and contains about 45 good maps; it may be purchased separately; price \$1.00. HOMMEL is indispensable to the thorough student of matters concerning Western Asia; the work covers a wide range of territory and displays great learning, but is to be used with discrimination. BELCK and STRECK make valuable contributions to various phases of our geographical knowledge of the Orient.

The maps of the Palestine Exploration Fund are the standard maps of Palestine; the great map is unexcelled in accuracy and in fulness of information. BARTHOLOMEW's map is up to date and admirably adapted to private and class use. OSBORN's chief value is in the fact that it presents Palestine in relation to the surrounding territory. JOHNSTON's Old Testament map is adapted to use in small classrooms, but not sufficiently detailed or accurate for careful private use. BURTON furnishes the most useful relief map of Palestine, the price (\$55.00) of the great relief map of the Palestine Exploration Fund placing it beyond the reach of most students. KIEPERT's maps are excellent for classroom use.

2. HISTORY OF ISRAEL

Ewald, Heinrich. The History of Israel. Translated from the third (1864-68) German Edition. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1869-86. Eight volumes. Pp. 3,564. \$39.50.

Wellhausen, J. Prolegomena to the History of Israel. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1885. Pp. 552. [Out of print.] [Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels. First Edition, 1878; Sixth Edition, Berlin: G. Reimer, 1905. Pp. 431. M. 8.]

Wellhausen, J. Sketch of the History of Israel and Judah. Third Edition. Edinburgh: Adam & Chas. Black, 1891. Pp. 229. \$2.00; [Israelitische und jüdische Geschichte. Fifth Edition. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1904. Pp. 395. M. 11.80.]

Kittel, R. History of the Hebrews. London: Williams and Norgate, 1895-96. Two volumes. Pp. 745. \$8.40.

Renan, Ernest. History of the People of Israel. Five volumes. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1888-95. Pp. 1,987. \$2.50 per volume.

Smith, Henry Preserved. Old Testament History. [International Theological Library.] New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903. Pp. 512. \$2.50.

Ottley, R. L. A Short History of the Hebrews to the Roman Period. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901. Pp. 324. \$1.25.

Cornill, C. H. History of the People of Israel. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1898. Pp. 301. \$1.50.

Kent, C. F. History of the Hebrew People and A History of the Jewish People. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896-99. Three volumes. Pp. 818. \$3.75.

Wade, G. Woosung. Old Testament History. Second edition. New York: Dutton & Co., 1903. Pp. 532. \$1.50.

Sayce, A. H. The Early History of the Hebrews. New York: Macmillan, 1897. Pp. 492. \$2.25.

Sayce, A. H. Patriarchal Palestine. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co., 1895. Pp. 277. \$1.50.

Paton, L. B. The Early History of Syria and Palestine. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901. Pp. 302. \$1.25.

Peters, John P. Early Hebrew Story: Its Historical Background. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904. Pp. 308. \$1.25.

Hunter, P. H. After the Exile: A Hundred Years of Jewish History and Literature. Two volumes. Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1890. Pp. 631. 10s.

Stade, B. Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Band I. Berlin: G. Grote, 1887. Pp. 710. M. 16.

Guthe, H. Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Second edition. Leipzig: J. C. B. Mohr, 1904. Pp. 369. M. 6.

Klostermann, A. Geschichte des Volkes Israel bis zur Restauration unter Esra und Nehemia. München: Oskar Beck, 1896. Pp. 283. M. 4.50.

Thomas, C. Geschichte des alten Bundes. Magdeburg: S. Bühling, 1897. Pp. 819. M. 9.

Löhr, M. Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Strassburg: Trübner, 1900. Pp. 175. M. 2.

Piepenbring, C. Histoire du peuple d'Israël. Paris: Grassart, 1898. Pp. 730. Fr. 7.

Winckler, H. Geschichte Israels in Einzeldarstellungen. Leipzig: Eduard Pfeiffer, 1895-1900. Two volumes, Pp. 527. M. 18.50.

Oettli, S. Die Geschichte Israels. Band I—Bis zu Alexander dem Grossen. Stuttgart: Vereinsbuchhandlung, 1905. Pp. 566. M. 4.50.

Erbt, W. Die Hebräer. Kanaan im Zeitalter der hebräischen Wanderung und hebräischer Staatengründungen. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1906. Pp. 236. M.

Meyer, E. Die Israeliten und ihre Nachbarstämme. Alttestamentliche Untersuchungen mit Beiträgen von Bernhard Luther. Halle: Niemeyer, 1906. Pp. xvi+576. M. 14.

Spiegelberg, W. Der Aufenthalt Israels in Aegypten im Lichte der aegyptischen Monamente. Fourth edition. Strassburg: Schlesier und Schweikhardt, 1904. Pp. 55. M. 1.

Steuernagel, C. Die Einwanderung der israelitischen Stämme in Kanaan. Historisch-kritische Untersuchungen. Berlin: C. A. Schwetschke und Sohn, 1901. Pp. 131. M. 3.60.

Nagel, G. Der Zug des Sanherib gegen Jerusalem nach den Quellen dargestellt. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1902. Pp. 124. M. 2.50.

Kosters, W. H. Die Wiederherstellung Israels in der persischen Periode. Heidelberg: J. Hörning, 1895. Pp. 127. M. 2.80.

Meyer, Eduard. Die Entstehung des Judenthums; eine historische Untersuchung. Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1896. Pp. 244. M. 6.

Hoonacker, A. van. Nouvelles études sur la restauration juive après l'exile de Babylone. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1896. Pp. 319. Fr. 8.

Nikel, J. Die Wiederherstellung des jüdischen Gemeinwesens nach dem Babylonischen Exil [Biblische Studien, V. Band, 2. und 3. Heft]. Freiburg im Breisgau: Herder, 1900. Pp. 228. M. 5.40.

Sellin, Ernst. *Serubbabel. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der messianischen Erwartung und der Entstehung des Judenthums.* Leipzig: A. Deichert, 1898. Pp. 322. M. 4.50.

Sellin, Ernst. *Studien zur Entstehungsgeschichte der jüdischen Gemeinde nach dem babylonischen Exil.* I, *Der Knecht Gottes bei Deuterojesaja.* II, *Die Restauration der jüdischen Gemeinde in den Jahren 538-16. Das Schicksal Serubbabels.* Leipzig: A. Deichert, 1901. Two volumes. Pp. 501. M. 10.

Willrich, H. *Juden und Griechen vor der Makkabäischen Erhebung.* Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1895. Pp. 185. M. 4.

Various Articles. W. E. Barnes in *Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible*, art. "History of Israel;" H. Guthe, in *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, art. "Israel;" J. Wellhausen, in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 9th ed., art. "Israel."

EWALD's massive history is now little more than a historical landmark, though parts of it, for example Vol. V, still repay examination. WELLHAUSEN's *Prolegomena* is invaluable for purposes of orientation and can never lose its significance as the epoch-making herald of the era of historical criticism. WELLHAUSEN's Sketch is a clear constructive presentation of the main outlines of Israel's history from the point of view of literary criticism. KITTEL's volumes carry the history as far as the exile; they are characterized by full and careful discussion of the sources, and constitute the most-learned and reliable history written by a moderate critic. RENAN is now little more than a name; his work possesses brilliancy, dash, and literary charm, but is lacking in critical judgment. SMITH's is the best one volume history in English from the view-point of the thorough-going, consistent exponent of the principles of historical and literary criticism. WADE gives a careful and admirable résumé of critical results. This is, perhaps, the best single-volume treatment for beginning students. OTTLEY is more elementary and cautious than Wade. KENT's volumes make a good textbook for college and theological classes. SAYCE's volumes are ingenious, but unreliable; useful therefore only to the scholar. PATON's volume is by all odds the best work extant on this early period. PETERS gives a critical, suggestive, and sympathetic treatment of the early Hebrew traditions. HUNTER's history of the post-exilic period is a careful, laborious study from a point of view now somewhat out of date. Among German historians STADE stands at the head for critical insight, breadth of view and philosophic grasp. Though now somewhat old, it has not yet become antiquated. GUTHE has written probably the most popular Hebrew history, and it is at the same time thoroughly scholarly in spirit and method. KLOSTERMANN is original, brilliant, and instructive; but not lacking in vagaries. THOMAS has not attempted any contribution to historical science, but only a good pedagogic method of presentation. LÖHR's sketch is true to the main facts, and furnishes a good bird's-eye view. PIEPENBRING has written the best French history of Israel, and it ranks well with the more popular histories in other languages. WINCKLER is one of the leaders of a new school of interpreters who find larger mythical and more Babylonian elements in the Hebrew traditions than do the majority of scholars. OETTLI is popular and essentially conservative in method and aim. ERBT has constructed a history of Israel giving especial attention to the Conquest and abounding in new theories.

On special periods or topics of Israelitish history the following are the more important studies: MEYER contributes a critical evaluation of the old traditions of Israel with a reconstruction of the patriarchal history. SPIEGELBERG and STEUERNAGEL present the Egyptian Sojourn and the Conquest of Palestine, respectively, from new points of view which demand attention. Sennacherib's invasion is handled by NAGEL in a scholarly and conservative manner. Recent years have seen a large output of literature upon the problems connected with the return from exile and the reconstruction of Jerusalem. For these problems KOSTERS' book was of epoch-making significance and must be read. MEYER and NIKEL offer learned and careful studies in opposition to Kosters' position. VAN HOONACKER follows paths of his own making partly, and will well repay study. SELLIN's volumes are interesting and valuable for their suggestive power, though he himself quickly abandoned the main contention of his *Serubbabel*. WILLRICH has done a useful piece of work on the relations between Jews and Greeks just prior to the Maccabaean uprising.

3. THE PEOPLES RELATED TO ISRAEL

Maspero, G. *The Dawn of Civilization: Egypt and Chaldaea.* Edited by A. H. Sayce. New York: Appletons, 1894. Pp. xii + 800. \$7.50.

Maspero, G. The Struggle of the Nations: Egypt, Syria, and Assyria. Edited by A. H. Sayce. New York: Appletons, 1897. Pp. xii + 794. \$7.50.

Maspero, G. The Passing of the Empires; 850 B. C. to 330 B. C. Edited by A. H. Sayce. New York: Appletons, 1900. Pp. xii + 824. \$7.50.

Breasted, J. H. A History of Egypt, from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest. New York: Scribners, 1905. Pp. xxxi + 634 + Map. \$6.

Petrie, W. M. Flinders. A History of Egypt. Three volumes. New York: Scribners, 1895. Pp. xv + 262; xvi + 353; \$2.25 a volume.

Budge, E. A. W. A History of Egypt from the end of the Neolithic Period to the Death of Cleopatra VII, B. C. 30. 8 vols. New York: Henry Frowde, 1902. Pp. cli + 1910. 3s. 6d. per volume.

Wiedemann, A. Geschichte Aegyptens von Psammetich I bis auf Alexander den Grossen. Leipzig: Barth, 1880. Pp. vi + 312.

Wiedemann, A. Geschichte von Alt-Aegypten. [Reiche der Alten Welt, I.] Stuttgart: Verlags-Verein, 1891. Pp. 320. M. 3.30.

Erman, Adolf. Life in Ancient Egypt. London and New York: Macmillan, 1894. Pp. xi + 570. \$6.

Budge, E. A. W. Dwellers on the Nile. [By-Paths of Bible Knowledge, VIII.] London: Religious Tract Society, 1885. Pp. 204. \$1.25.

Goodspeed, G. S. A History of the Babylonians and Assyrians. New York: Scribners, 1902. Pp. xiii + 422 + Map. \$1.25.

Rogers, R. W. A History of Babylonia and Assyria. Two volumes. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1900. Pp. xx + 429; xv + 418. \$6.

Sayce, A. H. Babylonians and Assyrians: Life and Customs. [The Semitic Series.] New York: Scribners, 1899. Pp. x + 266. \$1.25.

Budge, E. A. W. Babylonian Life and History. [By-Paths of Bible Knowledge, IV.] London: Religious Tract Society, 1886. Pp. 160. \$1.25.

Tiele, C. P. Babylonische-Assyrische Geschichte. [Handbücher der alten Geschichte, I. 4.] Two volumes. Gotha: Perthes, 1886. Pp. xiii + 282; vi + 283-647. M. 10.

Winckler, H. Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens. [Völker und Staaten des alten Orients, I.] Leipzig: Pfeiffer, 1892. Pp. xii + 356. M. 7.

Hommel, F. Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens. [Oncken's Allgemeine Geschichte.] Berlin: Grote, 1885. Pp. vi + 802. M. 17.50.

Delitzsch-Mürdter. Geschichte Babyloniens und Assyriens. [Reiche der alten Welt, Bd. II.] Calev u. Stuttgart: Vereinsbuchhandlung, 1891. Pp. 264 + Plans. M. 3.30.

Movers, F. C. Die Phoenizier. Bonn: Weber, 1841-56. (Out of print.)

Rawlinson, George. History of Phoenicia. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1889. Pp. xxii + 583. 24s.

Pietschmann, R. Geschichte der Phoenizier. [Oncken's Allgemeine Geschichte.] Berlin: Grote, 1889. Pp. 312. M. 8.

Noordzij, A. De Filistijnen. Hun Afkomst en Geschiedenis. Kampen: Kok, 1905. Pp. 247. F. 2.25.

Buhl, Frants. Geschichte der Edomiter. [Reformationsfest Programm der Universität-Leipzig, 1893.]

Montgomery, James A. The Samaritans. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co., 1907. Pp. 400 with 28 illustrations. \$2.

Justi, F. Geschichte des alten Persiens. [Oncken's Allgemeine Geschichte.] Berlin: Grote, 1879. Pp. x+252. M. 7.50.

Meyer, Eduard. Geschichte des Alterthums; Vol. I, Geschichte des Orients bis zur Begründung des Perserreichs. Vol. III, Das Perserreich und die Griechen. Stuttgart: Cotta, 1884-91. Pp. xxxii+1338.

Müller, W. Max. Asien und Europa nach altägyptischen Denkmälern. Leipzig: Engelmann, 1893. Pp. x+403. M. 24.

Hommel, F. Die Semitischen Völker und Sprachen. Leipzig: Schulze, 1883. Pp. xii+541. M. 10.

MASPERO's three massive volumes constitute a history of the Ancient Orient and are as reliable as such comprehensive works prepared by one author can be expected to be; in their English form they have suffered many things at the hands of their editor. BREASTED's narrative is fascinating and based upon the original sources; it is the most recent and reliable work on Egyptian history. PERRIE's volumes are rather the work of the excavator than that of the historian, being little more than a catalogue of inscriptions and their contents. BUDGE's History, though full of mistakes and inaccuracies, has many good things buried within its depths. WIEDEMANN's volumes are now both outgrown, Egyptian sources of information having multiplied so rapidly; but they deserve a place on the specialist's shelf. ERMAN's volume is the best work on ancient Egyptian life, though badly in need of revision in the light of more recent knowledge. BUDGE's popular handbooks on Egyptian and Babylonian life and customs are to a considerable extent out of date and unreliable; but are, perhaps, better than nothing.

GOODSPEED has given us the best one-volume history of Babylonia; it is admirably adapted to use in the classroom or the study. ROGERS' more pretentious work is a careful evaluation of other men's labors and will be found useful to the more advanced student. SAYCE's handbook is intended for popular use, but is an unsafe guide. TIELE'S was long the standard history of Assyria, but is now somewhat old. WINCKLER and HOMMEL are both brilliant, suggestive, and somewhat erratic, though entirely different in method and spirit. DELITZSCH is philologically strong, but somewhat weak in constructive, philosophic capacity.

The best history of Phoenicia is that of PIETSCHMANN. RAWLINSON provides the only work in English, aside from the articles in the various encyclopaedias and Bible Dictionaries. MOVERS was long the standard history, but is now seen to be unreliable and fanciful to a great degree. NOORDZIJ is the only writer on the Philistines and his book deserves translation into German and English. BUHL has brought together the known facts concerning Edom in a brief study, which is practically inaccessible to the public at large. MONTGOMERY has made an exhaustive study of the Samaritan literature and produced a thoroughly good book. There is room for a first-class work on Persia; meantime JUSTI is the best available separate treatment; but a better source of information is furnished by MEYER in his History of Antiquity. MAX MÜLLER'S volume is a careful and accurate interpretation of the facts concerning various lands as reflected in Egyptian inscriptions. HOMMEL'S study of Semitic peoples and their languages is a combination of learning and ingenuity to be used with caution.

4. THE OLD TESTAMENT AND THE MONUMENTS

McCurdy, J. F. History, Prophecy and the Monuments. Three volumes. New York: Macmillan, 1894-1901. Pp. xxiv+425; xxi+433; xxiii+470. \$3 a volume.

Hogarth, D. G. (editor). *Authority and Archaeology, Sacred and Profane. Essays on the Relation of Monuments to Biblical and Classical Literature*, by S. R. Driver, E. A. Gardner, F. Ll. Griffith, F. Haverfield, A. C. Headlam, D. G. Hogarth, with an introductory chapter on the Nature of Archaeology, by the editor. New York: Scribners, 1899. Pp. xiv + 440. \$5.

Price, Ira M. *The Monuments and the Old Testament*. Fifth edition. Chicago: Christian Culture Press, 1907. Pp. 321. \$1.50.

Nicol, Thomas. *Recent Archaeology and the Bible [The Croall Lectures for 1898]*. Edinburgh and London: Blackwood 1899. Pp. xii + 333. 9s.

Ball, C. J. *Light from the East, or the Witness of the Monuments. An Introduction to the Study of Biblical Archaeology*. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1899. Pp. 277 (with more than 200 illustrations). 15s.

Jeremias, Alfred. *Das Alte Testament im Lichte des alten Orients. Handbuch zur biblisch-orientalischen Altertumskunde*. Mit 216 Abbildungen u. 2 Karten. 2. neubearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1906. Pp. xvi + 624. M. 10. Gebunden in Leinwand, M. 11.

Sayce, A. H. *The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments*. Fifth edition. London: Soc. Prom. Chrn. Knowledge, 1895. Pp. xv + 575.

Vigouroux, F. *La bible et les découvertes modernes en Palestine, en Egypte, et en Assyrie*. Four volumes. Sixth edition. Paris: Berche et Tralin, 1896. Pp. xvi + 578; 612; 646; 716. Fr. 10 per volume.

Pinches, T. G. *The Old Testament, in the Light of the Historical Records and Legends of Assyria and Babylonia*. Second edition. London: Soc. Prom. Chrn. Knowledge, 1905. Pp. 520. \$2.50.

Clay, A. T. *Light on the Old Testament from Babel*. Philadelphia: Sunday School Times Co., 1907. Pp. xvi + 437. \$2.

Gunkel, H. *Schöpfung und Chaos in Urzeit und Endzeit*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1895. Pp. xiv + 431. M. 10.

Delitzsch, Friedrich. *Babel and Bible. Two Lectures*. Translated from German by C. H. W. Johns [Crown Theol. Library]. New York: Putnam, 1903. Pp. xxix + 226. \$1.50.

Schrader, E. *Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament*. Dritte Auflage, neubearbeitet von H. Zimmern und H. Winckler. Berlin: Reuther und Reichard, 1902. Pp. 680. M. 21.

Gunkel, H. *Israel und Babylonien: Der Einfluss Babyloniens auf die israelitische Religion*. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1903. Pp. 48. M. 1.20.

Harper, R. F. *The Code of Hammurabi, King of Babylon, about 2250 B. C.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1904. Pp. xv + 192 + CIII Plates. \$4.

Cook, S. A. *The Laws of Moses and the Code of Hammurabi*. London: A. & C. Black, 1903. Pp. xviii + 307. 6s.

Johns, C. H. W. The Oldest Code of Laws in the World. The Code of Laws Promulgated by Hammurabi, King of Babylon, B. C. 2285-2242. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1903. Pp. xii+88. \$0.75.

Müller, D. H. Die Gesetze Hammurabis, und ihr Verhältniss zur mosaischen Gesetzgebung sowie zu den XII Tafeln. Wien: Hölder, 1903. Pp. 285. M. 10.

Oettli, S. Das Gesetz Hammurabis und die Thora Israels. Leipzig: Deichert, 1903. Pp. 88. M. 1.60.

Bliss, F. J., and Macalister, R. A. S. Excavations in Palestine during the years 1898-1900. With a chapter by Dr. Wünsch and numerous illustrations from photographs and from drawings made on the spot. London: Palestine Exploration Fund, 1902. Pp. xvi+275 and 102 Plates. 50s.

Bliss, F. J. The Development of Palestine Exploration, Being the Ely Lectures for 1903. New York: Scribners, 1906. Pp. xix+337. \$1.50.

Hilprecht, H. V. Explorations in Bible Lands during the Nineteenth Century. Philadelphia: Holman, 1903. Pp. xxiv+810+Maps. \$6.

Vincent, H. Canaan d'après l'exploration récente. Paris: J. Gabalda et Cie, 1907. Pp. xii+495.

MCCURDY's volumes give more than a mere description of the monuments; they present rather a reconstruction of the history of Israel and its neighbors in the light of the monuments. The spirit and method of the author are cautious and conservative, and his learning sound. The best relatively brief survey of the contribution of the monuments to our knowledge of biblical history is that made by Driver and Griffith in the first 220 pages of HOGARTH. PRICE furnishes a popular treatment with many illustrations. NICOL covers the whole field of biblical literature, but is largely dependent upon the opinions of others and holds a brief in behalf of traditional views. BALL's value lies chiefly in its large number of splendid illustrations and of citations from texts; his scholarship in the general Semitic field is not of a high grade. SAYCE presents much material of great interest, but his conclusions are largely fanciful and biased. JEREMIAS is first-hand authority in cuneiform research, but his point of view is that of the new mythological school. VIGOUROUX is the only French work of any value on this subject; it is written from the standpoint of a devout Catholic in good standing with his church.

The relations between Babylonia and Israel have received much attention in recent years. Only the more important works are here listed. PINCHES presents a comprehensive survey of the entire field, but is handicapped by lack of scientific training and an uncritical attitude. CLAY's volume contains much new and valuable information; his attitude is cautious and conservative. DELITZSCH's famous lectures are lacking in a thorough acquaintance and sympathy with Old Testament teachings. SCHRADER's work has been made over by Zimmern and Winckler so as to be no longer recognizable; its mass of interesting facts is accompanied by an abundance of unproven theories. The English translation of the second edition (*Cuneiform Inscriptions and the Old Testament*) is still useful. GUNKEL's *Schöpfung* presented the creation-myths from an entirely new point of view which is now receiving much attention; his *Israel und Babylonien* is, on the whole, the best brief survey extant of the subject with which it deals. In the Hammurabi literature HARPER furnishes the standard text and English translation of the CODE. COOK gives the fairest presentation of the relations between Hammurabi and Moses. JOHNS' booklet furnishes a good translation in cheap form. MÜLLER's cuneiform scholarship is not first-class and his theory of the relation between Hammurabi and Moses is more ingenious than convincing. OETTLI's pamphlet is popular in tone and conservative in aim.

BLISS and MACALISTER's volume is a full report of the important excavations carried on under their direction. BLISS's Ely Lectures give a bird's-eye view of the history of Palestine exploration; it is well-written and thoroughly reliable. HILPRECHT's pretentious volume contains brief but good reports of work in Egypt by Steindorff, in Arabia by Hommel, in Palestine by Benzinger, and among Hittite remains by Jensen; Assyria and Babylonia are well done by Hilprecht himself, but with undue emphasis and prominence to his own share in the explorations. VINCENT's recent book seems to be a credit to French scholarship and so well worth study.

II. INTRODUCTION TO THE OLD TESTAMENT

I. THE ENTIRE OLD TESTAMENT

Briggs, C. A. General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture. New York: Scribners, 1899. Pp. xxii+688. \$3.

Green, W. H. General Introduction to the Old Testament—The Text. New York: Scribners, 1899. Pp. xv+190. \$1.50.

Gigot, F. General Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: Benziger Bros., 1900. Pp. 606. \$2.

Driver, S. R. An Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. Sixth edition. New York: Scribners, 1897. Pp. xx+xi+577. \$2.50.

Cornill, C. Introduction to the Canonical Books of the Old Testament. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907. Pp. xii+556. \$3.

Kautzsch, E. An Outline of the History of the Literature of the Old Testament, with Chronological Tables for the History of the Israelites, and other Aids to the Explanation of the Old Testament. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899. Pp. xii+251. \$2.

Wright, C. H. H. An Introduction to the Old Testament. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1890. Pp. xvi+226. 2s. 6d.

McFadyen, J. E. An Introduction to the Old Testament. New York: Armstrong, 1905. Pp. xii+356. \$1.75.

Abbott, Lyman. The Life and Literature of the Ancient Hebrews. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1901. Pp. xiii+408. \$3.

Orr, James. The Problem of the Old Testament Considered with Reference to Recent Criticism [The Bross Library, Vol. III]. New York: Scribners, 1906. Pp. 614. \$1.75.

Budde, K. Geschichte der althebräischen Litteratur. Mit Apokryphen und Pseudepigraphen von A. Bertholet. Leipzig: C. F. Amelang, 1906. Pp. xvi+433. M. 7.50.

Strack, H. L. Einleitung in das Alte Testament. Einschliessliche Apokryphen und Pseudepigraphen. Sixth edition. München: Beck, 1906. Pp. viii+256. M. 4.

König, Eduard. Einleitung in das Alte Testament. Bonn: Flittner, 1893. Pp. xii+580. M. 13

König, Eduard. Stilistik, Rhetorik, Poetik in Bezug auf die biblische Litteratur. Leipzig: Dieterich, 1900. Pp. vi+421. M. 12.

Kuenen, A. Historisch-kritisch Onderzoek naar het Ontstaan en de Vergameling van de Boeken des Ouden Verbonds. 3 Parts. Leiden: Engels, 1887-94. Pp. xi+554; x+508; xi+209. (German translation is published in Leipzig, by Reisland.)

Wildeboer, G. *De Letterkunde des Ouden Verbonds naar de Tijdsorde van Haar Ontstaan.* Third edition. Groningen: Wolters, 1903. Pp. xi + 442. (German translation of the first edition is published by Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, Leipzig.)

BRIGGS constitutes one of the most comprehensive extant works on Introduction, and is concerned not with detailed information about the various biblical books, but with the general character of the biblical material and the principles and methods that should control biblical study. GREEN, the most learned representative of traditional views, was prevented by death from completing his volumes on Introduction; the treatment of the text here given is concise and conservative. GIGOR's volume deals with canon, text, principles of interpretation, and inspiration from the standpoint of a liberal Catholic. DRIVER is the standard work on Introduction and should be in the library of every minister. CORNILL's volume, just translated from the German, is easier reading than Driver, and written from a more radical view-point, but not so replete with information. KAUTSCHER's *Outline* is a useful compendium of the views of a typical scholar. WRIGHT is popular in aim, and traditional in spirit. MCFADYEN's book is intended for popular use, and is well suited to its purpose; the tone is progressive but irenic. ABBOTT is a useful, popular presentation of the newer views of the Old Testament, without any of the wearisome details of scholarship. ORR's volume contains the most scholarly attack upon the critical position that has been made in recent years; but ORR is himself half a critic. BUDDE has marked out a new path in Old Testament Introduction by treating the Hebrew literature as a living organism and tracing its growth in relation to its historical environment, instead of handling it piecemeal, book by book. STRACK is characterized by brevity, full citations of literature, and a moderate critical attitude. KÖNIG's *Einleitung* is enriched by a mass of detailed information and is conservatively critical; his *Stilistik* is wearisome with its innumerable citations of passages and statistics, but very useful. KUENEN, once in the forefront of criticism, is now somewhat out of touch with the present trend of scholarship but is still valuable for the special student. WILDEBOER is the Dutch equivalent of Driver, scholarly, cautious, and reverent.

2. INTRODUCTION TO THE HEXATEUCH

Carpenter, J. Estlin, and Battersby, G. Harford. *The Hexateuch according to the Revised Version, Arranged in Its Constituent Documents by Members of the Society of Historical Theology, Oxford.* Edited with Introduction, Notes, Marginal References and Synoptical Tables. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1900. Two volumes. Pp. 638. 36s.

Carpenter, J. Estlin, and Battersby, G. Harford. *The Composition of the Hexateuch. An Introduction, with Select Lists of Words and Phrases, and an Appendix on Laws and Institutions.* London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. Pp. 537. 18s.

Kent, C. F. *The Student's Old Testament. Vol. I, Narratives of the Beginnings of Hebrew History, from the Creation to the Establishment of the Hebrew Kingdom. With Maps and Chronological Chart.* New York: Scribners, 1904. Pp. 411. \$2.75.

Addis, W. E. *The Documents of the Hexateuch Translated and Arranged in Chronological Order with Introduction and Notes.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893-98. Two volumes. Pp. 721. 21s.

Kuennen, A. *An Historico-Critical Inquiry into the Origin of the Hexateuch.* Translated from the Dutch by P. H. Wicksteed. London: Macmillan, 1886. Pp. 344. 14s.

Briggs, C. A. *The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch.* Second edition. New York: Scribners, 1897. Pp. 288. \$2.50.

Green, W. H. The Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch. New York: Scribners, 1895. Pp. 184. \$1.50.

Mitchell, H. G. The World before Abraham, according to Gen. i-xi, with an Introduction to the Pentateuch. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1901. Pp. 303. \$1.75.

Gunkel, H. The Legends of Genesis. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co., 1901. Pp. 164. \$1.

Wade, G. Woosung. The Book of Genesis. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1896. Pp. 272. 6s.

Green, W. H. The Unity of the Book of Genesis. New York: Scribners, 1895. Pp. 583. \$3.

Davis, John D. Genesis and Semitic Tradition. New York: Scribners, 1894. Pp. 150. \$1.50.

Bacon, B. W. The Genesis of Genesis—A Study of the Documentary Sources of the First Book of Moses in Accordance with the Results of Biblical Science Illustrating the Presence of Bibles within the Bible. With an Introduction by G. F. Moore. Hartford: Student Publishing Co., 1892. Pp. 371. \$2.50.

Bacon, B. W. The Triple Tradition of the Exodus. A Study of the Structure of the Later Pentateuchal Books, Reproducing the Sources of the Narrative, and further Illustrating the Presence of Bibles within the Bible. Hartford: Student Publishing Co., 1894. Pp. 440. \$2.75.

Cullen, J. The Book of the Covenant in Moab. A Critical Enquiry into the Original Form of Deuteronomy. Glasgow: Maclehose, 1903. Pp. 254. 5s.

Wellhausen, J. Die Composition des Hexateuchs und der historischen Bücher des Alten Testaments. Second edition. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1889. Pp. 373. M. 9.

Holzinger, H. Einleitung in den Hexateuch. Mit Tabellen über die Quellscheidung. Leipzig: J. C. B. Mohr, 1893. Pp. xvi+511. M. 15.

Steuernagel, C. Allgemeine Einleitung in den Hexateuch [in his Commentary on Deuteronomium und Josua (1900), pp. 249-86].

Dillmann, A. Die Bücher Numeri, Deuteronomium und Josua. Second edition, 1886. Pp. 593-690.

Westphal, A. Les sources du Pentateuque. Étude de critique et d'histoire. Two volumes. Paris: Fischbacher, 1888 and 1892. Pp. 806. Fr. 15.

Steuernagel, C. Der Rahmen des Deuteronomiums. Halle a. S.: J. Krause, 1894. Pp. 64. M. 1.

Steuernagel, C. Die Entstehung des deuteronomischen Gesetzes kritisch und biblisch-theologisch untersucht. Halle a. S.: J. Krause, 1896. Pp. 190. M. 4.

Staerk, W. Das Deuteronomium, sein Inhalt und seine literarische Form. Eine kristische Studie. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1894. Pp. 119. M. 4.

Fries, S. Die Gesetzschrift des Königs Josia. Leipzig: Deichert, 1903. Pp. 85. M. 1.80.

Zahn, A. Das Deuteronomium. Eine Schutzschrift wider das moderne kritische Unwesen. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1890. Pp. 130. M. 1.60.

Procksch, O. Das nordhebräische Sagenbuch. Die Elohim-Quelle, übersetzt und untersucht. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1906. Pp. 394. M. 13.50.

Budde, K. Die biblische Urgeschichte, Gen. 1:1—12:5, untersucht. Giessen: J. Ricker, 1883. Pp. 539. M. 14.

Baentsch, B. Das Bundesbuch, Exod. 20:22—23:33, seine ursprüngliche Gestalt, sein Verhältniss zu den es umgebenden Quellenschriften und seine Stellung in der alttestamentlichen Gesetzgebung. Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1892. Pp. 123. M. 2.80.

Baentsch, B. Das Heiligkeitsgesetz. Lev., 17—26. Erfurt: Güther, 1893. Pp. 160. M. 4.

Gall, A. von. Zusammensetzung und Herkunft der Bileamperikope in Num., 22—24. Giessen: J. Ricker, 1900. Pp. 47. M. 1.50.

Wobersin, Franz. Die Echtheit der Bileamsprüche, Num., 22—24. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1900. Pp. 80. M. 1.20.

Various Articles. J. Wellhausen, in *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, art. "Hexateuch;" G. F. Moore, *ibid.*, arts. "Genesis," "Exodus," "Deuteronomy," "Leviticus," "Numbers," "Joshua;" F. H. Woods, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*, art. "Hexateuch;" H. E. Ryle, *ibid.*, arts. "Genesis," "Deuteronomy;" G. A. Smith, *ibid.*, art. "Joshua;" G. Harford-Battersby, *ibid.*, arts. "Exodus," "Leviticus," "Numbers;" W. R. Harper and W. H. Green, in *Hebraica* Vols. V—VIII. S. R. Driver, in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*, 2d. ed., art. "Deuteronomy;" G. L. Robinson, in *Expositor* for 1898 and 1899, art. "The Genesis of Deuteronomy;" G. B. Gray, in *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, art. "Law Literature."

Among special introductions to the Hexateuch, CARPENTER AND BATTERSBY's is the standard. In clearness of presentation together with fulness of detail it is unequaled. The one-volume edition contains everything that is in the two-volume edition except the biblical text itself. ADDIS and KENT each combine text and introduction, the latter furnishing, moreover, a new translation; these are less comprehensive in scope than Carpenter and Battersby, but are good, usable books and interesting to examine for agreements and divergences of opinion. KUENEN's volume is still of much value both for its strictly scientific method and for its results, which are now largely incorporated in more modern works. BRIGGS and GREEN constitute semi-popular presentations of the critical and the traditional arguments respectively. MITCHELL combines a useful, popular commentary on Gen. 1—11, with the clearest and best introduction to the Pentateuch extant for the layman. GUNKEL's treatment of the early stories is of great value and indispensable for those desirous of understanding the modern attitude toward this material. GREEN and DAVIS defend the traditional view of the Book of Genesis, the former considering it from the point of view of its self-consistency, the latter dealing with it as related to the corresponding literatures of other peoples. BACON'S volumes exhibit fine critical acumen and have contributed their full share to the formation of present critical opinion. CULLEN is of some value, not especially for any positive results, but as calling the attention of English students to a fresh point of view regarding the date of Deuteronomy.

Of German treatises, WELLHAUSEN is important as a pioneer and master in the field of Hexateuchal criticism. HOLZINGER'S is the best single study of the whole field of introduction to the Hexateuch. STEUERNAGEL is more concise and popular in character. DILLMANN in his commentary on the Hexateuch includes

a full introduction characterized by his well-known learning and setting forth some views peculiarly his own.

WESTPHAL makes no important contribution, but presents the results of modern science in intelligible form for the French reader. The studies of STEUERNAGEL, STAERK, and FRIES are illustrative of the more recent trend of criticism on the book of Deuteronomy. ZAHN makes a brave attempt to stem the current of critical opinion, but without success. PROCKSCH gives a most thorough study of the E document with some new results of much interest. BUDDE and BAENTZSCH's monographs are models of good, scholarly work. VON GALL and WOBERSIN discuss the historicity and literary origin of the Balaam-stories.

3. THE REMAINING BOOKS.

Kent, C. F. The Student's Old Testament. Vol. II, Israel's Historical and Biographical Narratives from the Establishment of the Hebrew Kingdom to the End of the Maccabaean Struggle. With Maps and Chronological Charts. New York: Scribners, 1905. Pp. 537. \$2.75.

Kent, C. F. The Student's Old Testament. Vol. III, Israel's Laws and Legal Precedents from the Days of Moses to the Closing of the Legal Canon. New York: Scribners, 1907. Pp. xxxv+301. \$2.75.

Gigot, F. E. Special Introduction to the Study of the Old Testament. Part I, The Historical Books. Part II, Didactic Books and Prophetic Writings. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: Benziger, 1901, 1906. Pp. 387-505. \$3.50.

Torrey, C. C. The Composition and Historical Value of Ezra-Nehemiah. Giesen: J. C. Ricker, 1896. Pp. 65. M. 2.50.

Davison, W. T. The Wisdom Literature of the Old Testament. London: C. H. Kelley, 1893. Pp. 315. 2s. 6d.

Davison, W. T. The Praises of Israel. An Introduction to the Study of the Psalms. London: C. H. Kelley, 1892. 2s. 6d.

Cheyne, T. K. Job and Solomon, or the Wisdom of the Old Testament. London: Kegan, Paul, Trench & Co., 1887. Pp. 322. 12s. 6d.

Kent, C. F. The Wise Men of Ancient Israel and their Proverbs. Chicago: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1899. Pp. 208. \$1.25.

Dillon, E. J. The Original Poem of Job. London: Unwin, 1905. Pp. 150. 5s.

Kautzsch, K. Das sogenannte Volksbuch von Hiob und der Ursprung von Hiob cap. i, ii-xlii: 7-17. Ein Beitrag zur Frage nach der Integrität des Buches Hiob. Leipzig: J. C. B. Mohr, 1900. Pp. v+88. M. 2.40.

McNeile, A. H. An Introduction to Ecclesiastes, with Notes and Appendices. Cambridge: The University Press, 1904. Pp. 177. 7s. 6d.

Owen, John. The Five Great Sceptical Dramas of History. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1896. Pp. 405. \$3.00.

Dillon, E. J. The Skeptics of the Old Testament. London: Isbister, 1895. Pp. 280. 7s. 6d.

Murray, T. C. Lectures on the Origin and Growth of the Psalms. New York: Scribners, 1880. Pp. 318. \$1.50.

Cheyne, T. K. The Origin and Religious Contents of the Psalter in the Light of Old Testament Criticism and the History of Religions. With an Introduction and Appendices [The Bampton Lectures for 1889]. New York: Whittaker, 1895. Pp. xxxviii + 517.

Beer, G. Individual- und Gemeindepsalmen. Ein Beitrag zur Erklärung des Psalters. Marburg: Elwert, 1894. Pp. ci + 92. M. 4.

Coblenz, F. Über das betende Ich in den Psalmen. Ein Beitrag zur Erklärung des Psalters. [Von der hochwürdigen theologischen Fakultät der Universität Berlin mit dem königlichen Preise gekrönt.] Frankfurt: J. Kauffmann, 1897. Pp. vi + 191. M. 3.

Leimdörfer, D. Das Psalter-Ego in den Ich Psalmen. Beitrag zur wissenschaftlichen Psalmenforschung. Mit einem Vorwort von Dr. C. H. Cornill. Hamburg: G. Frzsche, 1898. Pp. 121. M. 3.

Taylor, Isaac. The Spirit of the Hebrew Poetry. London: Bell and Daldy, 1861. Pp. xvi + 347.

Herder, I. G. Vom Geist der ebräischen Poesie. Two volumes. Leipzig: 1787.

Kautzsch, E. Die Poesie und die poetischen Bücher des Alten Testaments. Leipzig: J. C. B. Mohr, 1902. Pp. vii + 109. M. 2.

Bickell, G. Carmina Veteris Testamenti Metrice. Notas criticas et dissertationem de re metrica Hebraeorum adjecit. Venice, 1882. Pp. iv + 236. M. 6.50.

Ley, J. Leitfaden der Metrik der hebräischen Poesie, nebst dem ersten Buche der Psalmen nach rhythmischer Vers- und Strophenabteilung mit metrischer Analyse. Halle, 1887. Pp. viii + 90.

Sievers, E. Metrische Studien. I. Studien zur Hebräischen Metrik. Leipzig: B. Teubner, 1901. Pp. xii + 600. M. 18.

Müller, D. H. Strophenbau und Responsion. Neue Beiträge. Vienna: Hölder, 1898. Pp. 86. M. 2.60.

Grimme, H. Psalmenprobleme. Untersuchungen über Metrik, Strophik und Paseq des Psalmenbuches. Freiburg: B. Veith, 1902. Pp. viii + 204. M. 7.20.

Cobb, W. H. A Criticism of Systems of Hebrew Metre. An Elementary Treatise. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1905. Pp. viii + 216. 6s.

Döller, J. Rhythmus, Metrik und Strophik in der biblisch-hebräischen Poesie, systematisch dargestellt. Paderborn: Schöningh, 1899. Pp. vii + 100. M. 2.40.

Cheyne, T. K. Introduction to the Book of Isaiah, with an Appendix Containing the Undoubted Portions of the Two Chief Prophetic Writers in a Translation. London: Adam & Charles Black, 1895. Pp. 488. 24s.

Driver, S. R. Isaiah, His Life and Times [Men of the Bible Series]. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell, 1893. Pp. 214. 75c.

Giesebrecht, F. Beiträge zur Jesaiakritik. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1890. Pp. 224. M. 5.

Guthe, H. Das Zukunftsbild des Jesaja. Leipzig: Breitkopf und Härtel, 1885. Pp. 49. M. 1.20.

Hackmann, H. Die Zukunftserwartung des Jesaja untersucht. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1893. Pp. 174. M. 4.40.

Meinhold, J. Die Jesaja-Erzählungen, Jes. 36-39. Göttingen; Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht 1898. Pp. 108. M. 3.

Ley, J. Historische Erklärung des zweiten Teils des Jesaja. Marburg: Elwert, 1893. Pp. xii + 160. M. 3.

Schian, M. Die Ebed-Jahwe Lieder. Halle: Krause, 1895. Pp. iv + 62. M. 1.

Laue, L. Die Ebed-Jahwe Lieder. Wittenberg: Wunschmann, 1898. Pp. 74. M. 1.20.

Bertholet, A. Zu Jesaja 53: Ein Erklärungsversuch. Freiburg: J. C. B. Mohr, 1899. Pp. 32. M. 0.75.

Giesebrecht, F. Der Knecht Jahwes des Deutero-Jesaja. Königsberg: Thomas und Oppermann, 1902. Pp. 208. M. 5.60.

Workman, G. C. The Servant of Jehovah, or The Passion-Prophecy of Scripture Analyzed and Elucidated. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. Pp. xxvi + 250. 5s.

Cheyne, T. K. Jeremiah, His Life and Times [Men of the Bible Series]. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell, 1888. Pp. 200. 75c.

Cornill, C. H. Die metrischen Stücke des Buches Jeremia reconstruirt. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1901. Pp. 54. M. 1.50.

Bulmerincq, A. von. Das Zukunftsbild des Propheten Jeremja. Riga: Hörschelmann, 1894. Pp. 138. M. 2.

Erbt, W. Jeremia und seine Zeit. Die Geschichte der letzten fünfzig Jahre des vorexilischen Juda. Beigegeben ist der Untersuchung des Jeremiabuches eine Übersetzung der ursprünglichen Stücke und die Ümschrift der Profeten-sprüche mit Bezeichnung des Rythmus. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1902. Pp. 300. M. 8.

Bertholet, A. Die Verfassungsentwurf des Hesekiel. Freiburg: J. C. B. Mohr, 1896. Pp. 32. M. 1.

Billeb, H. Der wichtigsten Satze der neueren alttestamentlichen Kritik vom Standpunkt der Propheten Amos und Hosea aus betrachtet. Halle: Anton, 1893. Pp. 144. M. 3.

Oettli, S. Amos und Hosea, zwei Zeugen gegen die Anwendung der Evolutionstheorie auf die Religion Israels. [Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie V.], Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1901. Pp. 101. M. 2.80.

Procksch, O. Die Geschichtsbetrachtung bei Amos, Hosea und Jesaja. Inaugural-Dissertation. Königsberg, 1901. Pp. 44.

Taylor, J. The Massoretic Text and the Ancient Versions of the Book of Micah. London: Williams and Norgate, 1891. Pp. 215. 5s.

Ryssel, V. Untersuchungen über die Textgestalt und die Echtheit des Buches Micha. Ein kritischer Commentar zu Micha. Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1887. Pp. 292. M. 8.

Staerk, Willy. Untersuchungen über die Komposition und Abfassungszeit von Zach., 9-14. Inaugural Dissertation. Halle: 1891. Pp. 101.

Grützmacher, G. K. Untersuchung über den Ursprung der in Zach., 9-14 vorliegenden Prophetien. Inaugural Dissertation. Heidelberg: 1892. Pp. 51.

Rubinkam, N. J. The Second Part of the Book of Zechariah. Basel: Reich, 1892. Pp. 92. M. 2.

KENT's volumes make valuable source-books on the historical and legal materials in the Old Testament; the analysis is conservative, the comment illuminating, and the translation suggestive. GIGOR in a careful, non-committal way presents critical results with arguments for and against them for the consideration of his fellow-Catholics. TORREY's monograph is scholarly and stimulating, though it does not command the general assent of critics. DAVISON's handbooks are excellent résumés of the facts about the Wisdom Literature and the Psalter for the general reader. CHEYNE's introduction to the Wisdom Writings is still of value for scholars, though its author has changed his conclusions greatly since writing this book. KENT's little book on the sages is in reality an introduction to Proverbs for the ordinary Bible student, and is well adapted to its purpose. DILLON's two works on the Wisdom Writings are clever and suggestive but lacking in sound judgment and too dependent upon unsafe guides. The study of the structure of Job by KAUTZSCH merits reading; it stands for the practical unity of the book in opposition to the theory that makes it a revamping of an old tradition. MCNEILE presents a sober, scholarly study that should commend itself to all competent judges. OWEN's work is of interest only for the comparisons and contrasts it furnishes between the biblical and extra biblical treatments of related problems.

There is a rich literature about the Psalter; only a few of the more important works of introduction to the Psalms and to Hebrew poetry are here listed. MURRAY presented the main problems of the Psalter in very clear style; though hardly up to the requirements of present-day criticism, it is nevertheless an excellent work with which to start the study of these questions. CHEYNE's Bampton Lectures is a work of unrivaled importance for its influence upon the trend of the recent criticism of the Psalter. The important question of the significance of the "I" of the Psalter, whether individual or national, was first made prominent by Smend in *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*, 1888, pp. 49-147. BEER in a careful monograph accepts Smend's view that the "I" is the nation only in part, finding many Psalms explicable only on the individual basis. COBLENZ, taking up the Psalms one by one, finds a larger national element than did BEER. LEIMDÖRFER reviews 96 "I" psalms, finding 55 to be community psalms, 36 individual psalms, and 5 doubtful. On the character of Hebrew poetry TAYLOR is the most sympathetic English interpreter and HERDER holds the same place in Germany. KAUTZSCH writes in the full light of modern criticism and has given a good popular treatment. On the form of Hebrew poetry BICKELL, LEY, and SIEVERS are the leading representatives of the various theories; Bickell propounded a syllabic system that has found few followers; Ley is the founder of the theory most prevalent today which measures lines by the number of tones they contain; Sievers has made the most exhaustive study of the subject in modern times, and seeks to combine the syllabic and tone-systems. His attempt, however, to make all Hebrew poetry anapaestic is unsuccessful. MÜLLER has worked out a theory of strophic formation which is too complicated and artificial to meet with general favor. GRIMME builds upon Ley's foundation, but ventures to improve upon Ley by adding a system of *morae* which he develops upon the basis of the work of Bellermann, an earlier metricist (1813). COBB gives an admirable survey of the history of Hebrew metrics. DÖLLER does the same thing in German.

CHEYNE is one of the standard authorities on Isaiah and represents the best critical work in English on the book. DRIVER's handbook is well adapted to the needs of the intelligent Sunday-school teacher or college student. GIESEBRECHT's work on Isaiah is careful and critical, though more cautious than that of Cheyne. GUTHÉ and HACKMANN discuss the pictures of the future in the book of Isaiah in a thorough manner from the point of view of the literary criticism of their day. MEINHOLD has done a valuable piece of work on the story of Sennacherib's invasion. LEY works out critical results concerning the historical and literary relationships of Isa., chaps. 40-66 for the public at large, but his results meet with much oppo-

sition from scholars. SCHIAN works through the Servant of Jehovah problem thoroughly, furnishing much detailed support for the general position represented by Duhm. LAUE in a most scholarly dissertation seeks to establish the view that the Servant is an *ideal* personality, rather than a historical individual. BERTHOLET originates a new view in identifying the Servant with Eleazar (2 Macc. 6 18-31). GIESEBRECHT presents a powerful argument for the identification of the Servant with the nation of Israel as a whole. WORKMAN presents attractively the view that the pious kernel of the nation is the Servant.

CHEYNE's *Jeremiah* is the best book to put into the hands of the intelligent layman. CORNILL presents a reconstruction of Jeremiah's poetical passages. The special studies of VON BULMERINCQ and ERBT are of much value to the scholar. BERTHOLET gives an excellent analysis of the purpose of Ezekiel as revealed in his vision of the New Jerusalem. BILLEB, OETTLI, and PROCKSCH call attention to various difficulties for the current critical conception which are furnished by the eighth-century prophets. TAYLOR's textual treatment of Micah is of average quality, freer in its attitude toward the Massoretic text than RYSEL, but not approaching the latter in scholarly accuracy and completeness. Of the three studies on Zech., chaps. 9-14, STAERK's is the most thorough and exhibits the best judgment.

4. THE CANON OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

Kirkpatrick, A. F. The Divine Library of the Old Testament. Its Origin, Preservation, Inspiration, and Permanent Value. Five Lectures. New York: Macmillan, 1891. Pp. xviii + 155. \$1.

Ryle, H. E. The Canon of the Old Testament. New York: Macmillan, 1892. Pp. xx + 304. 6s.

Wildeboer, G. The Origin of the Canon of the Old Testament. (Translated from the Dutch by B. W. Bacon.) London: Luzac & Co., 1895. Pp. xii + 182. 7s. 6d.

Green, W. H. General Introduction to the Old Testament Canon. New York: Scribners, 1899. Pp. xvii + 209. \$1.50.

Buhl, F. Kanon und Text des Alten Testamentes. Leipzig: Faber, 1891. Pp. vi + 262. English Translation. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1892. Pp. viii + 259. 7s. 6d. (\$2.10).

Reuss, Eduard. Die Geschichte der heiligen Schriften Alten Testaments. Braunschweig: Schwetschke, 1890. Pp. xx + 780. M. 15.

KIRKPATRICK is the best popular English work on the Canon. RYLE's is a more detailed presentation, but also within the range of the average reader. WILDEBOER is the best book in English for scholars; its full citation of sources is of much value. GREEN's treatment is somewhat elaborate, but spoiled by his theological presuppositions. REUSS and BUHL are indispensable to special students. There are also excellent articles on the Old Testament Canon by BUDDE in *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, F. H. Woods in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*, and H. L. STRACK in *Protestantische Realencyklopädie*, 3d edition.

5. DICTIONARIES OF THE BIBLE

Hastings, James, et al. Dictionary of the Bible. Dealing with Its Language, Literature and Contents, Including the Biblical Theology. New York: Scribners, 1898-1904. Five volumes. Cloth, \$6; half leather, \$8 a volume.

Cheyne, T. K., and Black, J. S. Encyclopaedia Biblica. A Critical Dictionary of the Literary, Political, and Religious History, the Archaeology, Geography, and Natural History of the Bible. New York: Macmillan, 1899-1903. Four volumes. Cloth, \$5; full leather, \$7.50 a volume.

Smith, W. and Fuller, J. M. A Dictionary of the Bible, Comprising Its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Second edition. In three volumes. New York: Scribners, 1893. Pp. xv + 3,715. \$22.

Davis, John D. A Dictionary of the Bible. Second edition. Philadelphia: Westminster Press, 1903. Pp. 802. \$2.

Guthe, H., et al. Kurzes Bibelwörterbuch. Tübingen: Mohr, 1903. Pp. 768. M. 12.50.

Herzog-Hauck. Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Begründet von J. J. Herzog. In dritter verbesselter und vermehrter Auflage unter Mitwirkung vieler Theologen und Gelehrten; herausgegeben von A. Hauck. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1896+ (19 vols. thus far published, extending to Sulzer). 12 M. per volume.

HASTINGS' *Dictionary* constitutes the best guide to biblical interpretation for all except the most competent scholars. Its standpoint is that of moderate criticism. CHEYNE is an unsafe leader here because of the large place given to certain vagaries of the editor; these, however, do not detract from the value of other exceedingly important articles by the leading modern Old Testament scholars. In SMITH's well-known dictionary the revision is limited to Vol. I (1,853 pp.; to be obtained separately, for \$13.00) which contains some good Old Testament work by Driver, Kirkpatrick, and others. DAVIS' concise dictionary is controlled by the traditional spirit and method. GUTHE furnishes a popular dictionary from a somewhat advanced critical point of view. HERZOG-HAUCK contains some very learned Old Testament articles by such men as Kittel, Strack, and other conservative critics. A one-volume dictionary with HASTINGS as editor is under way, and will supply a great need for a good, popular Bible Dictionary incorporating the results of modern scholarship.

6. THE NATURE AND VALUE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

Dods, M. The Bible, Its Origin and Nature [The Bross Lectures, 1904]. New York: Scribners, 1905. Pp. xiii+245. \$1.

Vernon, A. W. The Religious Value of the Old Testament in the Light of Modern Scholarship. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1907. Pp. viii+81. \$0.90.

McFadyen, J. E. Old Testament Criticism and the Christian Church. New York: Scribners, 1903. \$1.50.

Smith, G. A. Modern Criticism and the Preaching of the Old Testament [Eight Lectures on the Lyman Beecher Foundation. Yale University]. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1901. Pp. xii+325. \$1.50.

Batten, L. W. The Old Testament from the Modern Point of View. Second edition. New York: E. S. Gorham, 1901. Pp. vi+344. \$1.50.

Smith, W. R. The Old Testament in the Jewish Church. A Course of Lectures on Biblical Criticism. Second edition. London: A. & C. Black, 1895. Pp. xiv+458.

Kent, C. F. The Origin and Permanent Value of the Old Testament. New York: Scribners, 1906. Pp. xii+270. \$1.25.

Carpenter, J. Estlin. The Bible in the Nineteenth Century. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1903. Pp. xv+512. 10s. 6d.

Peters, J. P. The Old Testament and the New Scholarship. London: Methuen and Co., 1901. Pp. x+328. 6s.

This is a group of books all seeking to justify the application of critical methods to the interpretation of the Scriptures. Any one of them will be found helpful by the inquiring student needing

orientation. Especially good are: VERNON, emphasizing the positive contribution of the Old Testament to religious life and thought, and coming within the limits of an hour's reading; McFADYEN, characterized by a pleasing style and an irenical spirit; and G. A. SMITH, showing the preachableness of the Old Testament, even when critically understood.

III. THE LANGUAGE AND TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

1. THE HEBREW TEXT

Kittel, R. *Biblia Hebraica. Adjuvantibus professoribus G. Beer, F. Buhl, G. Dalman, S. R. Driver, M. Löhr, W. Nowack, J. W. Rothstein, V. Ryssel, 2 Theile.* Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1906. x+1324 S. Geb. in 2 Leinenbände, M. 10.40; in 1 Halbldrbd., M. 10. Ausgabe in 15 Heften, M. 1.

Baer, S. and Delitzsch, Franz. *Textum masoreticum accuratissime expressit, e fontibus Masorae varie illustravit, notis criticis confirmavit.* Leipzig: Tauchnitz, 1869 ff. (Published in separate parts at M. 1 to M. 1.50 per part; Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, and Kings have not appeared.)

Ginsburg, D. “**גְּשָׁרִים וְאַרְבָּעָה סְפִּרְתִּים וְגַם**” *London: Trinitarian Bible Society, 1894.* 21s.

Ginsburg, C. D. *Introduction to the Massoretico-critical Edition of the Hebrew Bible.* London: Trinitarian Bible Society, 1897. Pp. xii+1028+Tables and Plates. 18s. net.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. A Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text, printed in Colors, with Notes. Prepared by eminent biblical scholars of Europe and America under the editorial direction of Paul Haupt. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1893 ff. The parts thus far published are: Genesis (C. J. Ball; M. 7.50); Leviticus (S. R. Driver; M. 2.50); Numbers (J. A. Paterson; M. 5.50); Joshua (W. H. Bennett; M. 3.00); Judges (G. F. Moore; M. 6); Samuel (K. Budde; M. 6.50); Kings (B. Stade; M. 18); Isaiah (Cheyne; M. 12.50); Jeremiah (Cornill; M. 5.00); Ezekiel (Toy; M. 7.50); Psalms (Wellhausen; M. 6.00); Proverbs (E. Kautzsch; M. 5.50); Job (C. Siegfried; M. 3.50); Daniel (Kamphausen; M. 3.00); Ezra Nehemiah (Guthe; M. 6.00); Chronicles (Kittel; M. 6.00).

Peters, N. *Die älteste Abschrift der zehn Gebote, der Papyrus Nash untersucht. Mit einer Abbildung.* Freiburg im B.: Herder, 1905. Pp. 51. M. 1.50.

Strack, H. L. *Die Sprüche Jesus, des Sohnes Sirachs. Der jüngst gefundene hebräische Text mit Anmerkungen und Wörterbuch herausgegeben.* Leipzig: Deichert, 1903. Pp. vi+74. M. 1.50.

Weir, T. H. *A Short History of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament.* London: Williams & Norgate. 1899. Pp. xv+149, and 8 Plates. 5s.

OORT, H. (Editor). *Textus Hebraici Emendationes Quibus in Vetere Testamento Neerlandice vertendo usi sunt A. Kuenen, J. Hooykaas, W. H. Kosters, H. Oort.* Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1901. Pp. iv+150.

KITTEL's is the best working Hebrew Bible for the student. The text is reliable, type clear, price reasonable, and the more generally accepted textual emendations are incorporated in footnotes. The BAER AND DELITZSCH texts are in convenient form and present a large number of variant readings found in

the various manuscripts of the Massoretic text. GINSBURG's Bible and its Introduction constitute the fullest presentation of the Massoretic tradition to be found in any one work. The Bible is too cumbersome and printed on too transparent paper to be desirable for constant use; but it is an indispensable source of reference. HAUPP's *Polychrome Bible* presents the text as emended and analyzed into its original constituent elements by the leading representatives of Old Testament criticism. The notes contain much valuable information. PETERS furnishes a facsimile of the oldest-known bit of manuscript containing a portion of the Old Testament text, viz., the Decalogue and Deut., 6:1-4. He translates it and subjects it to a careful textual scrutiny. STRACK's edition of the text of Ecclesiasticus is convenient, reliable, and cheap. WEIR gives the best concise summary of the facts concerning the transmission of the Hebrew text. OORT's series of emendations deserves attention.

2. THE ANCIENT VERSIONS

Swete, H. B. An Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek. Cambridge: University Press, 1900. Pp. xi + 592. 7s. 6d.

Swete, H. B. The Old Testament in Greek according to the Septuagint. Three volumes. Cambridge and New York: Macmillan, 1887-94. Second and third eds. Pp. xxviii + 827; xvi + 879; xx + 879. 7s. 6d. per volume.

Tischendorf, C. de. *Vetus Testamentum Graece juxta LXX Interpretes.* Textum vaticanum Romanum emendatus edidit, argumenta et locos novi testamenti parallelos notavit, omnem lectionis Varietatem codicem vetustissimorum Alexandrini, Ephraem Syri, Friderics-Augustani subjunxit, prolegomenis uberrimis instruxit. Editio septima. Prolegomena recognovit supplementum auxit E. Nestle. Two volumes. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1887. Pp. 1,501. M. 15.

Lagarde, P. de. *Librorum veteris Testimenti Canonicorum Pars Prior Graece.* Göttingen: A. Hoyer, 1883. Pp. xvi + 544. M. 20.

Brooke, A. E., and McLean, N. The Old Testament in Greek, according to the Text of Codex Vaticanus, supplemented from other uncial manuscripts, with a critical apparatus containing the variants of the chief ancient authorities for the text of the Septuagint. Cambridge: University Press, 1906. Vol. I, Part I: Genesis. 7s. 6d.

Field, F. *Origenis Hexaplorum quae supersunt; sive veterum interpretum Graecorum in totum Vetus Testamentum fragmenta.* Two volumes. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1875. Pp. cii + 1918.

Hatch, Edwin, and Redpath, H. A. Concordance to the Septuagint and other Greek Versions of the Old Testament. New York: Henry Frowde, 1892-96. Six volumes. Pp. 1,504. \$31.50. Supplement Fasc. I: a Concordance to the Proper Names occurring in the Septuagint. New York: Henry Frowde, 1900. Pp. 162. \$4. Fasc. II: Containing a Concordance to Ecclesiasticus, other addenda, and a Hebrew Index to the whole work. New York: Frowde, 1906. Pp. 163-272. \$4.

Oesterley, W. O. E. Studies in the Greek and Latin Versions of the Book of Amos. Cambridge: The University Press, 1902. Pp. viii + 112. 4s.

Hetzenauer, M. *Biblia Sacra Vulgatae Editionis. Ex ipsis exemplaribus Vaticanis inter se atque cum indice errorum corrigendorum collatis, critice edidit*

Cum approbatione Ecclesiastica. Oeniponte: Wagner, MCMVI. Pp. xxxii + 1,142 + 173. M. 22.

SWETE's manual edition of the Greek text according to Codex Vaticanus is the best edition for ordinary student use. The introductory volume gives the necessary facts concerning the history, character, and sources of the Greek text. TISCHENDORF presents a more complete text-critical apparatus than Swete and includes a special collation of the Alexandrine and Vatican codices by Nestle. LAGARDE is of considerable value as representing the Lucian recension of the Greek text. The BROOKE and MCLEAN text only the first part of which has yet appeared, is destined to be the standard source of information for many years; its text-critical apparatus is the most complete of any at present accessible to the scholar. FIELD's Hexapla gives the renderings of Aquila, Symmachus and Theodotion, which are valuable for the restoration of the Hebrew Text. HATCH and REDPATH's concordance is of inestimable value as an aid to the critical use of the Septuagint for the purposes of textual restorations. OESTERLEY's thesis is of unusual excellence and helpful as indicative of good scholarly method. HETZENAUER's edition of the Vulgate is the best text of the Vulgate within the reach of the majority of scholars. Good texts of the Targum and Peshitto are unfortunately accessible only in the great Paris and London Polyglots.

3. MODERN VERSIONS

THE AMERICAN STANDARD REVISED VERSION. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons, first issued in 1901. Issued in more than 100 different forms, sizes, and bindings; from \$0.22 up. Also a Teachers' edition embodying "The Bible Treasury," from \$2.25 up.

THE REVISED VERSION—British Edition. First issued in 1885. Many editions by Oxford and Cambridge University Presses; also by Thomas Nelson & Sons, of New York.

THE VARIORUM TEACHERS' BIBLE. The Authorized Version with Various Renderings and Readings from the Best Authorities. The Old Testament by T. K. Cheyne and S. R. Driver; The Apocrypha by C. J. Ball; The New Testament by R. L. Clark and W. Sanday. Third edition. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1892. With a brief Bible Dictionary, Index, and Concordance, by Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York. Many editions, from \$2 up.

PARALLEL EDITIONS of the Revised and Authorized Versions. Several editions by Thomas Nelson & Sons, New York, and other publishers.

THE MODERN READER'S BIBLE. Practically the British Revised Version printed in literary form, with Introduction and Notes. Edited by R. G. Moulton. New York: Macmillan, 1898— Entire Bible issued in twenty-one volumes, \$10.

THE TEMPLE BIBLE. The Authorized Version in the Modern Form of Literature, with Brief Introductions. Edited by various British scholars. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1900-5. Entire Bible in twenty-five volumes; the Apocrypha of the Old Testament, five volumes; \$0.40. per volume.

THE MESSAGES OF THE BIBLE. Edited by F. K. Sanders and C. F. Kent. New York: Scribners, 1900-5. The Old Testament in seven volumes: Vol. I, The Messages of the Earlier Prophets, by F. K. Sanders and C. F. Kent; Vol. II, The Messages of the Later Prophets, by F. K. Sanders and C. F. Kent; Vol. III, The Messages of the Lawgivers, by C. F. Kent; Vol. IV, The Messages of the Prophetic and Priestly Historians, by J. E. McFadyen;

Vol. V, The Messages of the Psalmists, by J. E. McFadyen; Vol. VI, The Messages of the Sages; Vol. VII, The Messages of the Dramatic Poets. \$1.25 per volume.

Price, Ira M. The Ancestry of Our English Bible. An account of the Bible Versions, Texts, and Manuscripts. Philadelphia: The Sunday School Times Company, 1907. Pp. xxiv + 330. \$1.50.

DIE HEILIGE SCHRIFT DES ALTEN TESTAMENTS. Ubersetzt von verschiedenen Professoren und herausgegeben von E. Kautzsch. Second edition. Leipzig: Mohr, 1894. S. 1,012 und Beilagen von S. xviii + 219. M. 16.50.

The American Standard Revised Version is unquestionably the most accurate English rendering of the Bible; this fact combined with its advance upon the British Revision in chapter headings and marginal references must command it to all careful interpreters of Scripture. The most useful edition of the Authorized Version is the *Variorum Bible*. Parallel editions are convenient for comparison of the authorized and Revised Versions, but are rather a luxury than a necessity. The *Modern Reader's Bible* presents the Revised Version with emphasis in notes and text upon the literary form. The *Temple Bible* is put up in dainty form but the notes are extremely limited. The *Messages of the Bible* present the contents of the biblical books in clear and modern paraphrase. Price gives a clear and concise history of the transmission of the Biblical text from the earliest existing version down to the latest translations. The many illustrations are especially good. KAUTZSCH'S *Heilige Schrift* is a careful, critical translation on the basis of an emended text, with brief introductory and explanatory notes.

4. HEBREW GRAMMAR

Kautzsch-Gesenius. Hebrew Grammar, as edited and enlarged. Translated from the twenty-fifth German edition by the late G. W. Collins; translation revised and adjusted to the twenty-sixth edition by A. E. Cowley. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1898. Pp. xviii + 598. \$5.25.

Kautzsch-Gesenius. Hebräische Grammatik, völlig umgearbeitet. Sieben und zwanzigste vielfach verbesserte und vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig: Vogel, 1902. Pp. xii + 593. M. 7.

Harper, W. R. Elements of Hebrew. New York: Scribners. Third edition, 1885; Eighteenth reprint edition, 1906. Pp. 182. \$2.

Harper, W. R. Elements of Hebrew Syntax. New York: Scribners, 1888. \$2.

Davidson, A. B. An Introductory Hebrew Grammar. Seventh edition. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1885. Pp. viii + 198. 7s. 6d.

Davidson, A. B. Hebrew Syntax. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark, 1894. Pp. x + 233. \$2.75.

Bickell, G. Outlines of Hebrew Grammar, Translated from the German by Samuel Ives Curtiss. Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1877. Pp. xiii + 140.

Wijnkoop, J. D. Manual of Hebrew Grammar. Revised and Improved Edition. Translated from the Dutch by C. van den Biesen. London: Luzac & Co., 1898. Pp. xvi + 158. 5s.

Wijnkoop, J. D. Manual of Hebrew Syntax. Translated from the Dutch by C. van den Biesen. London: Luzac & Co., 1897. Pp. xiii + 171. 5s.

Driver, S. R. A Treatise on the Use of the Tenses in Hebrew, and Some Other Syntactical Questions. Third and Revised Edition. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1892. Pp. xvi + 306. 7s. 6d.

Kennett, R. H. A Short Account of the Hebrew Tenses. Cambridge: The University Press, 1901. Pp. viii + 104. 3s.

Green, W. H. A Grammar of the Hebrew Language. New edition carefully revised throughout, and the Syntax greatly enlarged. New York: Wiley & Sons, 1889. Pp. viii + 418.

Wickes, W. A Treatise on the Accentuation of the Three So-called Poetical Books of the Old Testament, Psalms, Proverbs and Job. With an Appendix containing the treatise, assigned to R. Jehuda ben-Bil'am, on the same subject, in the original Arabic. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1881. Pp. x + 119. 5s.

Wickes, Wm. Treatise on the Accentuation of the So-called Prose Books of the Old Testament. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1887. Pp. xvi + 155. 5s.

Stade, B. Lehrbuch der hebräischen Grammatik. Erster Theil (only one published). Leipzig: Vogel, 1879. Pp. xviii + 425.

König, F. E. Historisch-kritisches Lehrgebäude der hebräischen Sprache, mit steter Beziehung auf Qimchi und die anderen Auctoritäten. Two parts in three volumes. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1881-97. Pp. x + 710; xiv + 602; ix + 721. M. 50; bound, M. 57.50.

Ewald, H. Ausführliches Lehrbuch der hebräischen Sprache des Alten Bundes. Achte Ausgabe. Göttingen: Dieterich, 1870. Pp. xvi + 959.

KAUTZSCH-GESENIUS is the standard authority on Hebrew Grammar. The German edition is later and much cheaper than the English. HARPER'S manuals are still the best books through which to acquire a knowledge of the Hebrew language. DAVIDSON'S manuals are widely used as elementary guides, but are pedagogically defective. BICKELL'S *Outlines* are intended for somewhat advanced students; they evidence sound philological method. The manuals of WIJNKOOP, though retaining to some extent the old Jewish terminology, are among the best scientific expositions of the laws of the Hebrew language. DRIVER'S *Tenses* is the most complete and satisfactory treatment of the subject. KENNETT is concise and clear, and meant for less advanced students. GREEN'S Grammar is unsatisfactory in its philological basis, especially in the treatment of the vowel-system. WICKES is the standard authority on accentuation, prose and poetical. STADE is rigidly scientific in method, and presupposes some acquaintance with related Semitic languages. KÖNIG provides an exhaustive collection of materials, especially in the syntax, but is too confusing and subjective in his treatment. EWALD, though now out of date, was the most philosophic of Hebrew Grammarians, and has greatly influenced all later writers.

5. HEBREW LEXICONS

Brown, Francis (with the coöperation of S. R. DRIVER and CHARLES A. BRIGGS). A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament; with an Appendix Containing the Biblical Aramaic. Based on the Lexicon of William Gesenius, as translated by Edward Robinson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906. Pp. xix + 1127. \$8.

Buhl, Frants. Wilhelm Gesenius' Hebräisches und Aramäisches Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament, in Verbindung mit H. Zimmern herausgegeben. Leipzig: Vogel, 1905. Pp. xvi + 932. M. 18.

Siegfried-Stade. Hebräisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testamente. Mit zwei Anhängen. I, Lexicon zu den Aramäischen Stüchen des Alten Testamentes; II, Deutsch-hebräisches Wörterverzeichnis. Leipzig: Veit, 1893. Pp. viii + 978. M. 18.

The standard Hebrew dictionary is that of Gesenius, now accessible in both English and German. The English edition is characterized by fuller citation of biblical passages than the German, and by a more detailed analysis of the usage of the important words. To the German edition, however, must be given the credit for greater homogeneity throughout, due in part to its having been prepared within a much shorter time, and for a more careful reckoning with the contributions of Assyrian lexicography. SIEGFRIED-STADE was conspicuous at the time of its publication for its comparative disregard of comparative Semitic lexicography with a corresponding emphasis upon the close study of the Hebrew language itself. A great need now is for a lexicon adapted to the needs of English-speaking students in the early stages of their work. Such a compendious edition of the Brown-Driver-Briggs lexicon is said to be under way.

6. ARAMAIC AND SYRIAC GRAMMAR

Kautzsch, E. Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen. Mit einer kritischen Erörterung der aramäischen Wörter im Neuen Testamente. Leipzig: Vogel, 1884. Pp. viii + 181. M. 4.

Marti, Karl. Kurzgefasste Grammatik der biblischen-aramäischen Sprache. Berlin: Reuther & Reichard, 1896. Pp. xiv + 134 + 90. M. 3.60.

Strack, H. L. Grammatik des Biblisch-Aramäischen, mit den nach Handschriften berichtigten Texten und einem Wörterbuch. Third edition. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1901. Pp. 100. M. 2.

Dalman, Gustaf. Grammatik der jüdisch-palästinischen Aramäisch, nach den Idiomen des palästinischen Talmud, des Onkelostargum und Prophetentargum und der jerusalemischen Targume. Zweite Auflage. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1905. Pp. 419. M. 13.

Nöldeke, Th. Compendious Syriac Grammar. With a table of characters by Julius Euting. Translated from the second and improved German edition by J. A. Crichton. London: Williams & Norgate, 1904. Pp. xxxiv + 336. 18s.

Nestle, E. Syriac Grammar with Bibliography, Chrestomathy, and Glossary. Second enlarged and improved edition, translated from the German by R. S. Kennedy. New York: Westermann & Co., 1890. Pp. xvi + 195. 9s.

Brockelmann, C. Syrische Grammatik mit Paradigmen, Literatur, Chrestomathie, und Glossar. Second edition. Berlin: Reuther & Reichard, 1904. Pp. 230. M. 8.80.

KAUTZSCHE'S is the most complete and thorough treatment of biblical Aramaic. Better adapted to the needs of elementary students is MARTI'S clear and concise summary. STRACK'S grammar is more condensed even than Marti's but too much so for perspicacity. DALMAN'S is the best grammar of the Targumic and Talmudic Aramaic. NÖLDEKE'S Syriac grammar is unequalled in its comprehensive and accurate treatment. NESTLE is briefer, but thoroughly dependable. BROCKELMANN'S is the best elementary textbook.

7. ARAMAIC AND SYRIAC LEXICONS

Levy, J. Chaldäisches Wörterbuch über die Targumim und einen grossen Theil des Rabbinischen Schriftthums. Two volumes. Leipzig: Baumgärtner, 1881. Pp. vii + 430; viii + 595.

Dalman, G. Aramäisch-neuhebräisches Wörterbuch zu Targum, Talmud und Midrasch. Frankfurt a. M.: Kauffmann, 1901. Pp. x + iv + 447 + 129.

THEESAURUS SYRIACUS. Collegerunt Stephanus M. Quatremere, Georgius Henricus Bernstein, G. W. Forsbach, Albertus J. Arnoldi, et alii. Auxit,

digessit, exposuit, edidit R. Payne Smith. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1879-1901. Pp. v+4,515. \$50.

Smith, J. Payne. A Compendious Syriac Dictionary. New York: Henry Frowde, 1903. Pp. 626. \$21.

Brockelmann, C. Lexicon Syriacum. Berlin: Reuther & Reichard, 1895. Pp. 570. M. 30.

The dictionaries of biblical Aramaic are incorporated in the Hebrew dictionaries; see III, 5.

LEVY's is the most exhaustive dictionary of Targumic and Talmudic Aramaic; but DALMAN is sounder philologically, and more modern. The masterpiece of Syriac lexicography is R. PAYNE SMITH's *Thesaurus*. But for those to whom access to this great work is denied an indispensable substitute is supplied by J. PAYNE SMITH. The Lexicon of BROCKELMANN is in Latin and even more abridged; but is sufficient for ordinary needs.

8. CONCORDANCES

Young, Robert. Analytical Concordance to the Bible. Seventh edition. New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1893. Pp. 1108. \$5.

Strong, James. Exhaustive Concordance to the Bible. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1894. Pp. 1808. \$6.

Walker, J. B. R. Comprehension Concordance to the Bible in the Authorized Version. Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 1894. Pp. 922. \$1.

Mandelkern, S. Veteris Testamenti Concordantiae Hebraicae atque Chaldaicae. Lipsiae: Veit et Comp., MDCCXCVI. Pp. xiv+1,532. M. 150.

Mandelkern, S. Veteris Testamenti Concordantiae Hebr. et Chald. Editio Minor. Leipzig: Veit & Co., 1897. Pp. ix+1,011. M. 30.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S HEBREW AND CHALDEE CONCORDANCE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. Two volumes. Third edition. London: Walton and Moberly, 1866. Pp. xvi+1,682+78.

Students of the English Bible are well provided for as to Concordances. YOUNG and STRONG are both comprehensive and detailed. WALKER caters to the devotees of the Authorized Version and to the slight pocket-book. MANDELKERN's great work is exhaustive and indispensable to the close Student of Hebrew. The abridged edition of Mandelkern omits the citations of Hebrew text. The ENGLISHMAN'S CONCORDANCE is arranged on the basis of the Hebrew words, but the illustrative passages are cited in English.

9. QUOTATIONS FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

Toy, C. H. Quotations in the New Testament. New York: Scribners, 1884. Pp. xliv+321. \$3.50.

Hühn, Eugen. Die alttestamentlichen Citate und Reminiscenzen im Neuen Testamente. Tübingen: Mohr, 1900. Pp. 300. M. 6.

Dittmar, W. Vetus Testamentum in Novo. Die alttestamentlichen Parallelen des Neuen Testaments, im Wortlaut der Urtexte und der Septuaginta, zusammengestellt. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1903. Pp. 362. M. 9.40.

TOY's treatment is the best for English students; it is broad and comprehensive, but at the same time concise and clear. HÜHN and DITTMAR present additional materials and differing points of view that the thorough student may not ignore.

(To be completed in the October issue)